setulose; hind tibiae villous; genital segments red; genitalia shown in Fig. 6, A–C.

Holotype.—Male, Huachuca Mountains, Cochise County, Ariz., July 21, 1930 (Leonora K. Gloyd). In collection of the University of Michigan.

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ENTOMOLOGY.—*A new genus of Bruchidae affecting* Hibiscus *in Argentina (Bruchinae: Acanthoscelidini).* J. C. Bridwell, Lignum, Va. (Communicated by Waldo L. Schmitt.)

On March 16, 1940, P. B. Denton, an oiler on a tanker then in the harbor of Buenos Aires, collected 10 adult bruchids on flowers along the River Plate which he subsequently brought to the late Herbert Spencer Barber in the United States National Museum, where they are now preserved. These 10 examples, no two of them alike in coloration, were so peculiar that soon after they reached me in January 1942 I wrote a description of the new genus *Bonaëreus,* here presented practically unchanged except for the identification of the species which has received seven specific or varietal names, all proposed by Maurice Pic.

The clue enabling me to name the bruchid and its host plant was found in Juan M. Bosq's highly esteemed "Segunda Lista de Coleópteros de la República Argentina Dañinos a la Agricultura," reprinted in 1943 from the "Ingeniería Agronómica Buenos Aires 1942" **4:** Nos. 18–22. In this reprint (p. 45) under no. 419 is the note:

"*Bruchus inornatipennis* Pic
Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Corrientes. E[ntre] Rios.
Ataca semillas de "rosa del Rio" (*Hibiscus cisplatinus* St. Hill.) en la misma planta. Es una especie variable."

Mr. Denton's flowers along the River Plate were thus identified as a plant much like our *Hibiscus militaris, moscheutos, coccineus,* and *lasiocarpus* in swamps and on river banks which support *Althaeus hibisci* (Olivier) (see Bridwell, 1946, *The genera of beetles of the family Bruchidae in America north of Mexico,* Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. **36:** 52–57).

The bibliography of Pic's plurinominate species had already been worked out thus:

Bruchus inlineatus Pic, 1930, Melanges **55:** 12: de l'Argentine. Also var. *testaceicollis* and var. *Deyrollei* on the same page.

Bruchus inornatipennis Pic, 1938, Rev. Soc. Ent. Argentina **10:** 20: Chaco argentin (Viana), with var. *obscurimembris:* Buenos Aires. On page 78 *inornatipennis* is referred to *inlineatus* as a variety, and on the same page *postreductus* and *latetestaceus* were described as varieties of *inlineatus.*[1]

Would that we could forget six of these names, for they represent the descriptions of individual specimens. After examining the Denton series in 1942, I wrote in my notes, "One of the 10 examples is practically entirely reddish testaceous, with apical joints of maxillary palpi, antennal club and claw joints of tarsi somewhat infuscate; another is almost entirely black with the basal five joints of antennae more or less reddish testaceous. The remaining specimens represent intermediates between these extremes,

[1] In 1946 Blackwelder (*Checklist of the coleopterous insects of Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America,* U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 185, pt. 4: 759) listed *inlineatus* and two varieties in *Acanthoscelides,* also separately listed *inornatipennis* and one variety in the same genus, overlooking Pic's merger of the species and the descriptions of two additional varieties on page 78.

some black with pale legs, others with the legs particolored and with the elytra partly red and partly black. In most of them the basal five joints of antennae and joint 11 are pale, while the club is dark above and pale beneath. They are all clothed throughout with thin fine pubescence but little obscuring the surface sculpture."

The combined generic and specific description of the genus **Bonaërius** and its genotype, *Bruchus inlineatus* Pic, follows:

Bonaërius inlineatus (Pic), 1930

Antennal joints 1–5 narrow, 6 small, twice as wide as 5; joints 7–10 transverse, cyathiform, forming with the expanded-ovate joint 11 a broad paddle-shaped club. Head short, frontal carina short, front about twice as broad as inner lobe of eye. Eye emarginate for one-half its length, convex, strongly projecting, temples narrow, abruptly declivous.

Pronotum flat and even above, resembling that of *Bruchus loti* Paykull in shape. Flanks separated from dorsum by a nearly straight marginal carina ending above the coxa remote from the front margin, the flanks not closed in front.

Intercoxal process of prosternum short, metasternum with a deep median longitudinal sulcus.

Scutellum quadrate, emarginately bidentate.

Elytra broader than pronotum, flattened above, subquadrate, without basal tubercles or elevations. Striae 2–6 and 10 reaching base; striae 5 and 6 abbreviate at apex. Striae strongly impressed and punctured, intervals flat.

Front and middle femora a little more than usually incrassate. Hind femur slender, about as wide as its coxa and narrower than the first sternite behind the coxa, a little flattened beneath, armed near apex within with a single blunt tooth, not reaching apex of abdomen.

Hind tibia slender, not longitudinally carinate beneath or on outer face; armed at apex beneath with two similar symmetrically disposed blunt teeth and above with three subdorsal apical teeth. Basitarsus gently arched, not apically produced beneath, without longitudinal carinae.

Pygidium convex, about as broad as long, oblique; apex of pygidium rounded and bent down, impressed on either side, a prominent little mound in the middle between the two poorly defined impressions.

While the general form resembles *Althaeus hibisci* (Olivier), 1795, *Abutiloneus idoneus* Bridwell, 1946, *Acanthoscelides aequalis* (Sharp), 1885, and other species of Acanthoscelidini known to affect seeds of Malvaceae, this resemblance is believed to result from their developing within rounded seeds rather than from any particular affinity among them. The peculiar pygidium distinguishes this genus from any other bruchid known to me.

HERPETOLOGY.—*Two Brazilian frogs:* Hyla werneri, *n. nom., and* Hyla similis, *n. sp.* Doris M. Cochran, United States National Museum.

In 1874, Meyer proposed the name *Hyperolius pygmaeus* for a frog from Jobi Island in Dutch New Guinea (Monatsb. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1874: 139). Loveridge (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. **101** (2): 397. 1948) lists this species as *Hyla pygmaea* (Meyer). It appears, therefore, that the name *Hyla pygmaea* proposed by Werner in 1894 for a frog from Santa Catharina, Brazil, should be renamed. I propose the following name for the Brazilian frog:

Hyla werneri, n. nom.

Hyla pygmaea (not of Meyer) Werner, Zool. Anz. **7**: 411. 1894 (type locality, Blumenau, Santa Catharina); Nieden, Das Tierreich, Anura 1: 289. 1923.

Hyla pigmaea Miranda-Ribeiro, Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro **27**: 83. 1923; Mello-Leitão, Zoo-geografia do Brasil: 341. 1937.

A gregarious little frog that quacks like a duck occurs in considerable numbers in the Federal District and within the city limits of Rio de Janeiro. So far no name already proposed seems to apply to this species. It is one of the *rubra* group, quite easily recognized as one of that group because of its very thick tibia and the yellow and brown reticulations on the posterior femur. But like all the group, this form also varies individually to a very considerable degree. It may intergrade with *hayii* in the lower mountain regions, and with *fuscovaria* in the uplands of southern Minas Gerais. Only further collecting and study can limit its precise range.

Hyla similis, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—Resembles *H. fuscovaria* A. Lutz in shape and structure of head and body and in a